Alcohol Impact Area Rules

The purpose of the Alcohol Impact Area (AIA) rules

is to establish a framework under which the board, in partnership with local government and community organizations, can act to mitigate negative impacts on a community's welfare, health, peace, or safety that result from the presence of chronic public inebriation.

WAC 314-12-210(1)(c). These rules seek (1) to establish an expanded local review process for liquor license applications and renewals, (2) to create standards for refusing or restricting a license, and (3) to allow the board to restrict the off-premises sale of certain alcohol products or containers inside an AIA.

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1997 Local communities approached LCB seeking help to

address problems associated with chronic public inebriation

(CPI).

July 1999 LCB adopted the Alcohol Impact Area (AIA) rules, WAC

314-12-210 through WAC 314-12-220.

December 2001 LCB recognized the City of Tacoma's downtown core as the

first AIA.

2002

March 2002 Tacoma's product ban list went into effect, which prohibited

the off-premises sale of named brands of beer and wine.

May 2002 Tacoma's product ban list amended to include all package

sizes of banned products.

Nov. 14, 2002 LCB granted Tacoma's request to add several products to

the product ban list.

Nov. 19, 2002 City of Seattle presented its AIA request at a public meeting

before the Board.

Dec. 23, 2002 City of Spokane passed an AIA ordinance.

2003

Jan. 10 & 17, 2003 AIA Formula work session.

Feb. 6, 2003 Board work session on City of Seattle's AIA request; LCB

decision at subsequent public meeting.

AlA Timeline 1-8-03 Lorraine Lee

TX546-001

546

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT

CASE C04-0360P

NO.

EXHIBIT NO.

March - April 2003

Study of the effectiveness of the AIA rules per WAC 314-12-220.

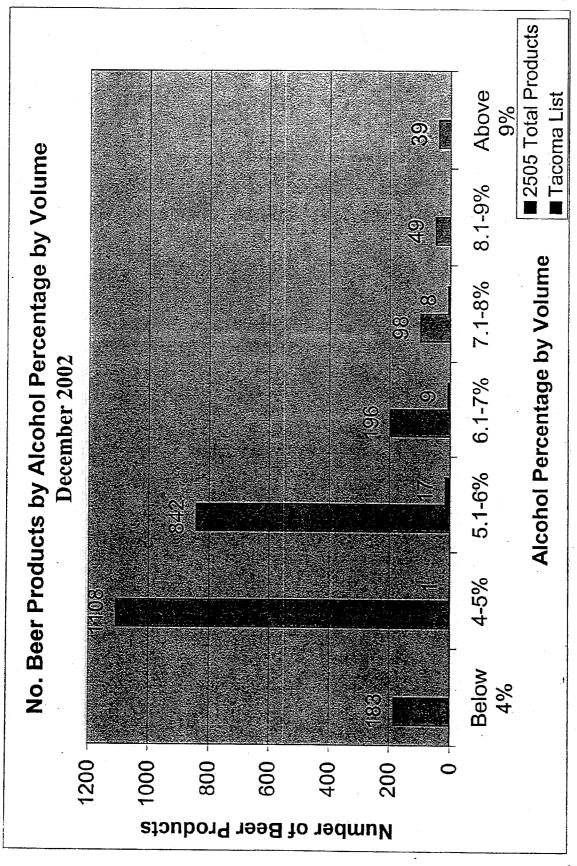
Study criteria are currently being developed to evaluate (1) the local review process and (2) any mitigation of negative impacts on health, welfare, peace or safety resulting from CPI.

Review factors may include:

- Local jurisdiction's use of extended review process to provide input on license applications and renewals;
- Service levels for CPI population (e.g., emergency response calls, treatment, shelter, vocational training);
- Displacement of CPI population;
- Incidents of public intoxication and alcohol-related crimes committed by CPIs;
- Street litter;
- Quality of life perceptions by community groups and residents;
- Economic developments in AIA;
- Retailers' business circumstances;
- Compliance of AIA restrictions by AIA retailers;
- Outlet density.

2004 January 2004

WAC 314-12-215(8) provides that LCB may evaluate an AIA two years after its designation.



LCB-01000913